MEETING
NOTICE
JUNE
22
FOURTH
WEDNESDAY!

Toples

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LA 99er COMPUTER GROUP Newsletter

VOL.7 NO.6 LOS ANGELES, CA JUNE 1988

T n T

SAD SAD SAD

With great respect of her talent, contributions to, and love for the community, I recently contacted Anne Dhein hoping for a new article. Instead I got a very sad letter with a clipping of the notice of death of her son David. He had moved to southern California some time ago and became a member of our user group. David shared the love for the 99/4A with Anne, he is a great loss to the entire family. For those wishing to send a few words, Darryl and Anne Dhein, 1146 Newton Street, Waterloo, Ia. 50703.

CARING

A recent conversation with George Steffens sister indicated that George was not yet in a position to return home. He very much appreciates the cards, letters, and newsletters he receives, but is unable to answer due to the inability to sit up. So for George, thanks to everyone, and lets keep those cards and letters coming. George Steffen, 5935 Liebig Ave. Bronx, N.Y. 10471.

OLIVE BRANCHES

A very friendly (I hope) letter from Jim Horn assuming ALL the blame for the time conflicting COnferences, absolving Cynthia Becker. Space permitting the entire letter will be in this newsletter. I enjoy "locking horns" every now and then, hopeful some good will come of it either way. Complacency and acceptance were never my style. Jim makes a few good points in an accompanying note, and after discussion with our board, some may be implemented. So off with Cynthia's hat.

BEAU-COUP DATA-BASES

Recently we received a surprise package from Dennis Faherty, pere of Chris (TI-ARTIST). Enclosed TI-BASE, a 100% assembly language written data-base. I am currently in the process of using this program and will review it next month from the position of a non-programmer. This program is available through our MARKETPLACE at a User Group price of $20.00. Please add $1.00 S&H.

There will also shortly be a Warren Agee "C" language written Data-Base program called FIRSTBASE. This will be released by Genial Computerware. There is certainly room for both in this market. Lets support them both.

MISCELLANY

Jan Knapp of St. Louis User Group, has shown a great talent in designing Templates through TI-Writer for VERY utilitarian purposes. Her Genealogy was very well received, and now she has followed it up with a Student Organizer. This has good merit and should be considered by those wishing to help their young folk get better organized with school needs. I have included a notice of this within this issue. Efforts such as Jan's should be further encouraged by supporting them.

Sol Shulman in our group is looking for a parallel printer interface, if anyone has one please contact him at 213-375-9843.

NOTE NEW ADDRESS PLEASE
L.A. 99ers COMPUTER GROUP P.O. BOX 67A79 LOS ANGELES, CA. 90067

FAST LOADING A MODULE INTO THE 9640

by Tom Freeman, LA 99ers

The subject for this month is efficient use of the 9640 computer. At this point, since there is still very little software that runs in the 9640 mode, I usually want to go directly to the 4A mode. [I do occasionally perform some simple disk management tasks from MDOS, but frankly I much prefer the ease of operation in the Myarc disk Manager] When I was using my old system with the Gram Kracker and a Myarc Ramdisk, I had Editor/Assembler, (Super)Extended Basic, and the Word Processor all set up simultaneously, and using Gram Packer (by Peter Hoddie) the menu also listed many of my favorite programs that were on the Ramdisk. This meant that I could go directly to XB, EA, or the word processor very quickly, with only two or three key presses. My goal for the 9640 ever since I got it one year ago has been to duplicate those functions as much as possible.

What follows is a method of having XBasic, Editor/Assembler, andMY-Word all appear on the menu at the same time in 4A mode, and of getting there from turning the computer on with only 3 key presses! The techniques are compiled from various sources, plus a fair amount of code of my own. It still will not be very fast if all your files are on floppy disk (I am using a Horizon Ramdisk) but there is no <u>faster</u> way. [Incidentally, if you ARE loading from floppy, you might want to consider the jump-Boot disk for fast loading of SYSTEM/SYS, that was mentioned by Walt Howe in a recent article in Micropendium.] Sometime last year, Ed Hallet from Arizona put up on various BBS's and Information Services a set of files that would auto load a module from GPL. [There was also a set of files that would make a menu in MDOS, but I am not concerned with that here] The basic idea for instantly going to the (second) item on the menu came from the original Gram Kracker manual! I had never paid much attention to that section because I could not imagine why anyone would want to do that. But in our application here it becomes very useful, as you will see.

First I would like to remind you of the steps that you need to go through if you don't have any set-up ready on your 9640. First after you turn the computer on, you need to have SYSTEM/SYS on your floppy in drive 1, or alternatively on a Horizon Ramdisk or a hard disk. After it loads, you get the A> prompt and you need to type GPL preceded by the letter of the drive that it is in if not drive A, and after it loads, then you need to type DSKx.whatever the name of your module is. Various people have published short articles on setting up an AUTOEXEC file to accomplish the first part for you. In its simplest form it would read something like this: (in the first line the letter C refers to which drive the GPL files are on)

```
ASSIGN C=DSK6:
C
ECHO PRESS ENTER TWICE FOR 4A MODE
ECHO OR CTRL C FOR MDOS
PAUSE
PAUSE
GPL
```

The two lines beginning with ECHO just put the message on the screen. The purpose of having PAUSE twice is that, although CTRL C is supposed to abort a batch file, occasionally the computer picks up the firstCTRL C as a simple key press and then goes on.

Now do you know what the GPL files really consist of? Wrong, if you think that all six are part of the GPL interpreter - actually only GPL, which is quite short, and GPM are. GPN is the 4A operating system (CPU >0000 to >1FFF) - it contains the GPL interpreter and a number of subroutines. It is not to be modified. GPO is GRAM 0 and is the basic GPL "operating system" of the computer. It takes over on power-up, writes the title screen, sets up the main menu and allows entry into a module. It is for the most part not otherwise used by assembly programs but IS essential on power-up. Many people have modified their operating systems if they have a Gram Kracker. If you have done so, and want to keep it, use it <u>instead</u> <u>of</u> GPO in the steps below. Finally GPP and GPQ are TI Basic, and we will be discarding them for the moment altogether.

One more point needs to be mentioned about these GPL files. Although it is true that GPO, GPP, and GPQ are GRAMs 0, 1, and 2, additional GRAMs 3 through 7 cannot be chained with them, because they are coded to load into the 9640 memory areas and do so on >1000 byte borders, even though the address of each GRAM differs by >2000. Apparently the program as a whole moves them around after they are loaded and doesn't expect any more. We <u>can</u> however replace GRAMs 1 and 2 with our own (i.e. substitute something else for Basic). Once we are in the 4A mode GRAM addresses are simulated perfectly, so we can use programs that, like the Gram Kracker, load data into GRAM. Gram Packer does this is a very simple way, and ED Hallett's quick loader used in in GRAM 2 with E/A in GRAM 1. They loaded <u>with</u> GPL. Then the auto selection of the 2nd item on the menu was the module loader, so some more GRAMs are loaded, including a now full size (>2000) GRAM 2 and a 9640 Utility Program. I did not use these

"cartridges," but wanted XBasic instead. BUT THERE IS A HOOKER. GP's loader can not handle Extended Basic in the 9640 because it merely expects one to physically switch on the two RAM banks, and there ain't no such thing in the 9640! I therefore had to use DISkASSEMBLER to disassemble the module loader (called GK;S) used by GP and insert code appropriate for the 9640 to load the RAM banks. I couldn't have done this without a few handy hints from Peter Hoddie on what the 9640 won't do! An explanation will follow the code that you have to patch in.

Enough of the preliminary verbiage - on to patchwork! All the changes in this article are made with a sector editor and I am assuming that you know how to use one. If not, ask a friend and LEARN!

I am now referring to either GPO or your own modified GRAM 0. All data listed to search for or write in will be in hex. First search for 03 41 AF . This means:

SCAN Look for a key press
BR >01AF Branch on reset to >01AF (none pressed)

This should be at byte >B7 of the 2nd sector of the file, equivalent to address g01B1. Change the 3 bytes to BE 75 20 , meaning: ST @>8375,>20 or STore >20 at >8375. This effectively replaces the SCAN and BR routine (which looks for a key press and returns if there is none and stores the result at 8375 if there IS one) with an automatic placement of the space key at that location. Thus the computer is fooled into thinking you pressed a key and goes on to set up the menu.

Next search for 03 42 F7 which should be in the last byte of the 3rd sector and the first two bytes of the 4th. Replace with BE 75 31 which means ST @>8375,>31. We have now fooled the computer (again) into thinking the "1" key was pressed and it goes on to the first item on the menu!! The code we typed over will later be patched back, so that this doesn't happen each time you return to the title screen. That is all there is to it if you are using GPO. If you are using your own file then look at the first six bytes of the first sector. They should read: 0001 2000 0000. Change them to FF47 1800 5000. FF47 (or 0047) is the flag that MDOS uses for loading. 1800 is the length and 5000 the address. Note that if you inserted extra code past g1800 it will not load but will have to be patched separately using the method a couple of paragraphs down. Most people have never done this, but I once wrote an article that took advantage of this area in order to get letters rather than numbers on the menu. Now delete GPO, GPP, and GPQ from your disk (you are using a copy ofcourse!!) and rename your new GRAM 0 as GPO. You MUST shorten the file from 34 to 26 sectors. If you are using your own - see the end of this article for the general method of doing this.

The next file will be moderately complicated. You will need to use Gram Packer - if you don't have it, buy it! It's cheap and is available in our Marketplace or directly from Genial Computerware. Gram Packer (the file GP) will run easily on a 9640, if you have an Editor/Assembler loaded in. When you are finished with your work BE SURE to save it to disk with GP, since there is no Gram Kracker editor to do this. Start up GP and answer 2 for both first and last GRAMs. The file to be loaded. is DSKn.GK;S (n being whichever drive the disk is located in NOW). This is a specific Gram Kracker file loader, specific meaning the name of the GK file is contained in the GRAM and you don't have to type it in from the keyboard. After you have typed and entered the name of the file you are asked for the MENU entry. I have chosen LOAD XB. If you choose anything other than a 7 character title the locations within sectors will not be the same as below. They will however be close, and the method is the same. You then choose "F" for pack, and the file is transferred to GRAM 2. You are then asked for "additional filename" which is the name of the GK file to be loaded. I have chosen a ONE letter name, DSK6.T , to leave enough room for some patching code, and again, if you differ, some addresses will not be the same. The last address used (actually first unused!) is now listed on screen. Write it down! It was >43D4 for me. You will next be asked if there is more to pack (answer No) and then if you wish to save the pack to disk - answer Yes! It will be the file you work with in a moment! You may as well name it GPN, because that must be its final name anyway. Save it to a fresh disk to make it easier to change the file descriptor record (to shorten the file).

Now back to your sector editor. First change the 1st 6 bytes from 0003 2000 4000 to 0047 03FA 8000. 0047 indicates to MDOS last file to be loaded, 03FA is the length - it will be only 4 sectors, and 8000 is the area it gets loaded into in MDOS. Next move to byte >34 where you should see 4010. Change it to >43DA (my version) or 6 plus the address you wrote down in the last paragraph. This changes the start address of the program to the code we are going to patch in. At its end it will branch back to >4010. That is all in the 1st sector.

In the 2nd sector there is readable ASCII code starting at byte >E2. Replace the last 30 bytes of this sector with the following: 3637 0200 6000 0201 4000 0202 2000 CC70 0642 16FD D804 8002 0286 000A 1602 (Save it). In the 3rd sector replace the 1st 18 bytes with: 0460 2B2A C00C 020C 1EF8 1E00 C300 0460 2B2A. Further down in this sector starting at byte >D8, replace the existing code with D120 8002 D820 29A5 8002 1002 0460 29A6. Finally in the 3rd sector, at byte >F8 (18 bytes beyond where you just left off) you should see 1037. Replace it with 10F5. Save the 3rd sector. In the 4th sector, right at the beginning (byte >00) replace the first 12

bytes with D120 8002 D820 29A4 8002 10EE. At byte >AC in this sector replace 00FF with FFFF.

Finally in the 4th sector beginning at byte >DA (my version - in yours it will follow the name of the GK file to be loaded, which you can see in ASCII mode) type: 03 41 AF 03 42 F7 21 00 03 01 B1 43 D4 21 0 03 02 F9 43 D7 05 40 10. The 12-13th and 19-20th bytes of this sequence, which are 43D4 and 43D7 here, correspond to the address you wrote down several paragraphs past for the first one and plus three for the second. Now save the 4th sector.

Here is the "disassembled" code that was just typed in. For the sequence at the end of the 2nd sector and beginning of the 3rd: starts at address 29A4

```
        DATA >3637              page numbers of RAM banks
        LI   R0,>6000           data presently here
        LI   R1,>4000           going there(36 or 37 here)
        LI   R2,>2000           # bytes to move
A       MOV  *R0+,*R1+          2 at a time
        DEC  R2                 more?
        JNE  A                  yes go for it
        MOVB R4,@>8002          page at >4000 was saved
        CI   R6,>000A           ram bank 2?
        JNE  B                  no,bank 1,go to setup
        B    @>2B2A             yes,back to orig. program
B       MOV  R12,R0             save r12
        LI   R12,>1EF8          cru base 1EF8 for 16K cart
        SBZ  0                  switch banking on
        MOV  R0,R12             restore r12
        B    @>2B2A             and go on

END OF 3RD SECTOR COMES AFTER code checking for Bank 2
        MOVB @>0002,R4          save page # at >0002
        MOVB @>29A5,@>8002      page in 37 (bank 2)
        JMP  C
D       B    @>29A6             this is the code above
C       ORIGINAL CODE TO TRANSFer data to 6000,then
                                branch back to D
        JMP  D                  go back to first patch

BEGINNING OF 4TH SECTOR AFTER code checking for bank 1
        MOVB @>8002,R4          save page # at >8002
        MOVB @>29A4,@>8002      page in 36 (bank 1)
        JMP  C                  join other routine
```

The FF in the middle of this sector just makes sure that in CI R0,>00FF which is now CI R0,>FFFF, it is never equal, hence the step is bypassed (i.e. don't wait for the actual key press). Finally the code after the name of the file to be loaded is GPL code and translates as:

```
        DATA 03 41 AF
        DATA 03 42 F7
        MOVE 0003 BYTES FROM G43D4 TO G01B1
        MOVE 0003 BYTES FROM G43D7 TO G02F9
        B    G4010
```

The original files as I received them from Ed Hallett contained two 2 sector files that looked like GK files and did this patch that I have done directly in GPL. Mine saves 4 sectors, and is faster.

Finally, go to the File Descriptor Record for this file, which should be in sector 2 if you saved to a fresh disk. In byte >10 you should see 06, indicating that 6 bytes are used in the last sector. Change it to 00. indicating the whole sector is used. Byte >0F should contain >21, or 33 data sectors. Change it to >04. Bytes >1D and >1E should contain >0x and >02 respectively (where x depends on whether the file is the first on the disk or not, and doesn't matter for our purposes, as it won't be changed). Change to >3x and >00. The 2nd of these bytes followed by the 1st nybble of the first indicates the sector offset, and will be one less than the number of data sectors if the file is contiguous. This changed file can now be written to another disk and will appear as 4 sectors. For the 26 sector file, change the >21 in byte >0F to >19 (25 data sectors) and change >1D-1E to 8x 01.

Now why did all these changes have to be made in the file? Why couldn't it just load extended basic? The reason is that the ROM banks used in the bank switching in 16K cartridges is handled differently by the 9640 from the 4A. If you read some of Mike Dodd's articles MicroPendium, you may know that areas of physical memory in the 9640 have PAGE numbers. Only 64K can be accessed at one time, so they have to be PAGED into the logical locations. Pages >36 and >37 are used exclusively for the Cartridge RAM banks. Theoretically the page number is located in >8003, but I could not stick >36 or >37 in there; for some reason it just isn't accepted. This is why I had to save the page number that already WAS in >8002 which is the >4000 space, assign pages 36 and 37 to it sequentially, and then transfer the data from >6000 space to the >4000 space (indicentally, the >4000 space is used for DSR's but my whole routine is executed while none are in use.) And lastly, after the SECOND bank is already loaded, the bank switching hardware must be turned on by stating that there is a 16K cartridge on board. If I had done it after the first bank was loaded, I could no longer write to >6000 because every other byte written would cause a bank switch!!

Finally, I leave the LOAD XB "cartridge" in place, because one of the banks is wiped out every time I use MY-Word, and XB needs to be reloaded anyway. You can of course use any cartridges you want here, but you don't have to go to all this trouble if you are not using any ROM bank cartriges. You may wonder where the E/A and MY-Word are that I said are on the menu. I am using an E/A in GRAM 7 so it chains together with XB (per MG's GK

Did you know that...?

by Chick De Marti

Jan.1988

MY ITALIAN PRINTER

Nothing to read. 'cept these old Home Computer Mags. I guess I'm down to browzing my manuals...ugh! Maybe I'll see what's new (or new-old in the Epson Printer Manual!

That's the way last night started, and as it turned out, I managed to find an interesting project. I rediscovered that my Epson RX 80 can print in 10 languages. So I set out to print them. As soon as I knew I could, I desided to print them in chart form. Here you have the program and the results. I hope you can use them.

This is the program I used to create the chart...

```
5 OPEN #2:"PIO"
10 PRINT #2:"
  ¦ - - - - - - - A S C I I
- - - - - - - ¦"
15 PRINT #2:"
  ¦
                ¦"
20 PRINT #2:"No. country
 35  36  64  91  93  94  96
123 124 125 126"
25 print #2:"==============¦
============================
==============="
30 FOR I=0 TO 9
35 PRINT #2:CHR$(27);"R";CHR
$(I)
40 READ CONT$
45 PRINT #2:CONT$
50 PRINT #2:TAB(17);CHR$(35)
;"   ";CHR$(36);"   ";CHR$(6
4);"   ";
55 PRINT #2:CHR$(91);"   ";C
HR$(93);"   ";CHR$(94);"   "
;
60 PRINT #2:CHR$(96);"   ";C
HR$(123);"   ";CHR$(124);"
  ";
65 PRINT #2:CHR$(125);"   ";
CHR$(126)
70 NEXT I :: END
75 DATA 0.  U.S.A.,1.  FRANC
E,2.  GERMANY,3.  ENGLAND
80 DATA 4.  DENMARK,5.  SWED
EN,6.  ITALY,7.  SPAIN
85 DATA 8.  NORWAY,9.  DENMA
RK II
```

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

		¦ - - - - - - - - A S C I I - - - - - - - - ¦										
No.	country	35	36	64	91	93	94	96	123	124	125	126
0.	U.S.A.	#	$	@	[	]	^	`	{	¦	}	~
1.	FRANCE	#	$	à	°	§	^	`	é	ù	è	¨
2.	GERMANY	#	$	§	Ä	Ü	^	`	ä	ö	ü	ß
3.	ENGLAND	£	$	@	[	]	^	`	{	¦	}	~
4.	DENMARK	#	$	@	Æ	Å	^	`	æ	ø	å	~
5.	SWEDEN	#	¤	É	Ä	Å	Ü	é	ä	ö	å	ü
6.	ITALY	#	$	@	°	é	^	ù	à	ò	è	ì
7.	SPAIN	₧	$	@	¡	¿	^	`	¨	ñ	}	~
8.	NORWAY	#	$	@	[	]	^	`	{	¦	}	~
9.	DENMARK II	#	¤	É	Æ	Å	Ü	é	æ	ø	å	ü
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

```
1000 DATA BENNET TONY,10/04/32
1010 DATA TRENT HELEN,12/10/40
1020 DATA FUNKE ALLEN,01/27/29
1030 DATA BAKER LILLY,01/05/53
1040 DATA BUTCHER RED,10/20/60
1050 DATA BUTNER IVAN,06/03/48
```

And finally our End Of File marker:

```
1060 DATA ZZZ
```

* DATA *

The DATA statement is a means of storing information (DATA), within the program. It has several advantages over the Input/Output file (it also has disadvantages). The greatest advantage is the ease by which you can change, update, and delete information. Also the data and program are together, no chance that the file WON'T be on the same disk!

DATA can be placed anywhere in the program. It is rediculas but you could have the first line of data on line 10, the next on line 150 and still another on line 5000. It doesn't matter to the computer (we are not speaking of speed). DATA is read by the computer in order, top/down. If you want a spicific bit of data you must RESTORE it's line. Exam:

10 RESTORE 1030 means that the next sequence of data will START with line 1030. (BAKER LILLY), and continue reading data to line 1060...you'll get a data error if you try to read any more data (it will not go up to line 1000 and read it. Remember: to read a particular line, you need to **RESTORE** it to "first line priority".

* FIELDS *

Each item of data read is considered to be a FIELD. A field can be zero characters long to 255 characters. An example of some fields

```
500 DATA DEAN MARTIN,07/34/27,,24
```

This line contains 4 fields of data. The first two are "string fields", the next is a "null field" and the last a "numeric field". To read them and print them, we would write:

```
300 FOR I=1 TO 3
310 READ ITEM$
320 PRINT ITEM$
330 NEXT I
340 READ N
350 PRINT N,N*5      (and the result is)
```

```
DEAN MARTIN
07/13/27

 25
```

NOTE: The space between the two comas is a field, in this case it PRINTed a blank line

But let's continue on with our program. (Be sure to delete line 500 and lines 300 to 350 if you have our Birthday List in memory).

Now, what are some of the things we should be able to do while in this program? We'll list them and put 'em in our menu

```
1. Find a file     (sounds reasonable)
2. Print a list    (could be a list of member
                    phone numbers.)
3. Sort the list   (that would be nice).
4. Exit the program
```

So let's put these items in a menu...

```
220 ! ---MENU---
230 !
240 DISPLAY AT(3,12)ERASE AL
L:"MENU"
250 DISPLAY AT(6,5):"1. FIND
 A FILE"
260 DISPLAY AT(8,5):"2. PRIN
T A LIST"
270 DISPLAY AT(10,5):"3. SOR
T THE LIST"
280 DISPLAY AT(12,5):"4. EXI
T THE PROGRAM"
290 DISPLAY AT(14,5)BEEP:"1"
```

Here is a typical menu...not a simple as it could have been, but not too elaborate. In line 230 I included "ERASE ALL". This is XBs way of CLEARing the screen. Notice that the instruction to "ERASE ALL" must be BEFORE the colon.

* DISPLAY AT *

DISPLAY AT allows you to **PRINT** something to the screen and place it at a desired spot. The format is

DISPLAY AT(row,col)ERASE ALL SIZE(n)BEEP then a colon and the text. Everything after the (row,col) is optional EXCEPT the COLON (yes, even the text is optional!) Exam. DISPLAY AT(1,1):BEEP is valid.

I'm going to stop here, and give you some time to digest what you have learned today. Remember, the **ONLY** way to learn anything, is to **DO IT**. So, go to it, and do it!
See you next month....

E Z * BASICS

by Chick De Marti

EZ-BASICS (4)

Well, here we are...another month, another lesson. I trust you have been visiting your friendly computer and spending some playing time, together. Please don't think of this as work...when it ceases to be fun, then I will move on to other interests.

By now you should be becoming comfortable with VARIABLES, INPUT command, and the FOR-NEXT loops. Let's start off with a few more examples of the FOR-NEXT loop.

When one FOR-NEXT loop is placed inside another, the LAST one used must be closed first. Example:

```
100 FOR A=1 TO 3. - - - - - - - - - - - +
110 FOR B=1 TO 2      - - - - - - - -+  ¦
120 CALL SOUND(100,165,3)            ¦  ¦
130 CALL SOUND(100,131,6)            ¦  ¦
140 FOR C=1 TO 150      - - - -+     ¦  ¦
150 NEXT C              - - - -+     ¦  ¦
160 NEXT B           - - - - - - -+  ¦  ¦
170 NEXT A        - - - - - - - - - -+  +
```

In the above example LOOP C was placed inside LOOP B which is also inside LOOP A.

Reading the program, we can see that pair of SOUNDs will be played twice (line 110) for three different times (line 100), with a short DELAY after each pair (lines 140-150).

Here is an idea I used as a Title Routine that uses a FOR-NEXT loop.

```
NEW    (erases old routine from memory)

100 CALL CLEAR
110 FOR MUVE=24 TO 14 STEP-1
120 DISPLAY AT(MUVE,7):"HAPP
Y DAZE"
130 FOR DX=1 TO 10 :: NEXT DX
140 DISPLAY AT(MUVE,7):""
150 FOR DX=1 TO 10 :: NEXT DX
160 NEXT MUVE
170 DISPLAY AT(14,7):"HAPPY DAZE"
```

NOTE: Originally, I used the variable **MOVE** but later found out, while it worked fine in Basic and X/Basic, you get an error in Super X/Basic, where it must be a reserved word.

Here we used the FOR-NEXT loop to count backwards, by including "STEP-1". Line 120 PRINTS the title, 130 (and 150) are short rests, and 140 erases the title. Line 170 will display the final title. The whole effect is the titla appears to move from the bottom of the screen to it's center.

Another version might be:

```
100 FOR ROW=24 TO 14 STEP-1
110 DISPLAY AT(ROW,9):"HAPPY DAZE"
120 NEXT ROW
130 FOR ROW=24 TO 15 STEP-1
140 DISPLAY AT(ROW,1):""
150 NEXT ROW
```

Lines 100-120 PRINT 11 copies of HAPPY DAZE starting from the bottom up, and lines 130-150 erases all but one. (Notice the use of "meaningful variables" ie. ROW)

To add a little FLASH to the above routine we could also include:

```
160 FOR FLASH=1 TO 6
170 DISPLAY AT(14,9):""
180 FOR DELAY=1 TO 50 :: NEXT DELAY
190 DISPLAY AT(14,9):"HAPPY DAZE"
200 FOR DELAY=1 TO 50 :: NEXT DELAY
210 NEXT FLASH
```

You should be getting the idea now. With the FOR-NEXT loop you can count foward or backward (use STEP-n), for short routines, put them on the same line (saves confusion). Use meaningful variables (also helps when you need to match a NEXT to a FOR.

What say we start on a little program. I'll go slowly, explaining each routine as it is being entered. In this way, there will be no surprises...you'll know exactly where we are at all times.

This little gem will be a Birthday Reminder File (actually, you can use it for many things...Telephone List, Christmas List, or even an Appointment List. To save time (and besides, I like the effect) let's use the title routine above. Change the line 110 to DISPLAY AT(ROW,7):"BIRTHDAY LIST" and 190 to DISPLAY AT(14,7):"BIRTHDAY LIST"

The simplist programs for creating and manipulating files is a DATA file...so first let's create some DATA. Let's put our DATA far enough into the program so it will not interfer with our program lines. (By the way, use the DATA that I use. Later, when we are moving them, we will be able to compare notes.) type NUM 1000 (TI will start to number lines with 1000, incremented by 10s.)

(Did You Know ... cont.)

GENEALOGY ANYONE?

This article was given to me by Margarete Moore, the wife of our Librarian. She is aware of my interest in Genealogy and is also aware of the fact that I am of Italian heritage. So I pass this on to any and all interested parties.

Thomas E. Militello, M.D., 6932 Ctrest Road, Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90274, is now offering a computerized database called "Pursuing Our Italian Names Together" (POINT). In it's first two months, POINT has recruited sixty-five members who have entered over 700 Italian surnames, representing forty Italian provinces of origin. Anyone working on Italian surnames can write to POINT, giving his or her name and address, the surnames being researched, and the cities or towns and provinces where the surnames originated, if known. A #12 SASE with 90 cents postage will obtain a printout of all those who have written, along with a list of the surnames being researched, and a small newsletter called POINTers.

This is the article as given to me. I wrote to Dr. Militello, included the SASE and $1.00 (stamps went up to .25), and recieved .75 stamps back and new information. The responce has been so overwelming that Mr. Militello can no longer take on the expenses of photo-copying, mailing etc. As of today (June 12th, he has 315 members who have sub-mitted almost 3300 Sur-names. Because of this he has created a quarterly News-letter. Your first, and thereafter, every Spring, you will receive ALL the Surnames currently on file. The Summer, Fall and Winter issue will contain all updates to that time. For this, and other privileges (you may submit as many surnames as you wish) he must now charge $20 a year. Or ... you can pay $1 per name you wish searched. If a match is found, he will send you the name and the address of it's contributor.

If you interested in joining, or want to search a surname, contact the good doctor. For further updates to this service, keep your eye on this column.

(Is ROOT beer a drink for genealogist?)

Copywrite notices on your programs, such as "COPYWRITE 1987" or even "(c), are illegal, (a Federal offense) unless the copywrite was actually applied for.

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A couple quick reminders:

PROG file won't run? (I/O ERROR 50) it's probubly an assembly program. Try E/A #5 "RUN PROGRAM FILE" When prompted, type DSK1.filename. (you might try this with TI/WRITER's op-tion #3,UTILITY.

From Johnson Space Center...when PR8ASE asks for "PRINTOUT DEVISE", be sure to add .CR after PIO or RS232. Per Exam. PIO.CR (won't work without it)

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Have you tried:

"RUN can be used with CS1 to redefine a character set with one program and the RUN another program without KILL-ING the new character set or robbing memory from the new program that is being loaded"

TRACK-HACK and TURBO2 can be loaded into your Funnlwriter disk and be RUN from the UTILITIES option.
Press 3 from the Main Menu
Press 9 and then option 3
"LOAD AND RUN" for TRACK-HACK (option 4 for TURBO2)
It save swapping to the E/A module.

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Believe It or Not

While rummaging around a Goodwill Store, he found, laying there among the "typewriters", a beige TI 99/4A console (missing a cap for the on/off switch). Price $1.99!

A DOLLAR AND 99 cents? I paid more then that for a spare set of keys! Congrates to: Richard D. Harlbert of OMAHA TI USERS GROUP.

Well, I'm out of coffee. See you next month
Chick
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

FROM THE DISK OF ....

Mike Dodd

I'm back again. Wow. Two months in a row. It won't happen again. At least not next month. I'm leaving for five weeks. The first two weeks will be spent at two retreats for computer monks, well renowned for their excellence. The next 2 1/2 weeks or so will be spent at an excellent workshop on family roles, tutoring of children, and co-existing in a peaceful environment with others. Those of you who can't translate that garbage can figure you're not missing out on anything, anyway, so don't worry about it.

Perhaps my column should be renamed "From the disk of the lemming". I mean, I've been called a lot of names in my life, but never a lemming. That's a first. But to furthur my lemming-like behaviour, I'm going to somewhat defend archiving / compressing (do lemmings defend themselves?... hmm). One use I have found for archiving when mailing disks to other people is that it is a great method for putting all the files of a package together. For instance, suppose I mailed someone a 2880-sector disk (yes, Virginia (imagine my talking to a state), there are disks larger than 1440 sectors) that had on it DM1000, Funnelweb, Telco, and PRBASE. Those four examples all have two things in common: they are all made up of multiple files, and they all have a LOAD file. So rather then sending four disks, or renaming all the identical filenames (i.e. LOAD) and attempting to explain each one of the files, I'll just archive the suckers. Also, if someone requests some programs from me which I have in archived form (e.g. files which I have downloaded from one of the services), I'm not going to take the time to unpack them. It is true that disks only cost $0.25 now. However, let us not forget our donkey post office (I'm sick of using "dear", which sounds like an animal I see a lot of, so I'll pick a more appropriate beast). Add another 25c per disk, plus mailers, etc. When you mail out anywhere from 10 - 50 disks in a month, this cost does begin to add up.

In agreement with Terrie and Mike, however, I will say this: mailing a disk full of newsletter articles that are compressed does not make a lot of sense. The filenames won't be identical, you can fit them all on one disk, so why bother?

In other words: archiving, and - if needed - compressing, definitely have their uses, and not just in telecommunications - IN MY OPINION. There are those who will disagree with me, I'm sure. But that's what makes life interesting - differences.

One rather interesting TI BBS is the B.B.B.B. in Washington, D.C. The number for PCPers is 202/292-1482. Non PCP callers can use 301/292-1482. It has Jerry Coffey, Jeff Guide, Chris Bobbitt, Richard Rosean, Larry Hughes, Dave Ramsey, a bunch of others, and, when he remembers to call, Mike Dodd. The SysOp is Bob Fowler. Give it a try - it's rather nice. And it certainly is interesting!

By the way - when people mail letters or disks to someone else expecting a response, it would be really nice of them to include a SASE. You may not think that 25c is much, but when you get maybe 50 letters in a month, this cost begins to add up in a hurry for the person answering these letters.

Interesting trivia for the month: I'm not from this planet. Film at 11. For those who don't watch the station ZITX-431, which broadcasts from my home planet of T'korath, you can read messages #7969 and 7970 on the B.B.B.B.

"Whoever said the human race was logical?"

I'm not sure if Dr. Chocolate (aka D.R. Fudge) is going to write an article this month or not. In case he doesn't, I will state that D.R. has received his replacement copy of Artist Enlarger from Asgard. This is theoretically what D.R. will write about next. Just warning you...

WOW! Garry Christensen sent me a copy of the faire issue of the TIBUG newsletter, from Brisbane, Australia. This sucker has got to be seen to believed. It is 52 pages long, filled with really fascinating stuff. Almost half of it is original material. Most of the rest is reprinted from other Australian UGs, so it's new to me! There are articles in here on building a homeade PEB, an EPROM programmer, a real time clock, reviews of the Rave 99 keyboard, CFS data base, TI-Base, and a bunch of other articles. TI-Base is a new data base program from Inscebot. From the review in the newsletter, it sounds like a really impressive data base.

I realize this is an awfully short column, but I'm leaving in under one week, and I have to go do some other stuff that needs doing before I leave. Besides, your life will be much happier if I stop now. Until next time - may the good newsletters be yours (those fulfilled souls who have ever watched WKRP will understand that slightly modified quote).

PR BASE TIPS

by Bill Gaskill

If you haven't already heard, Bill Warren's Personal Record Data Base Manager (PR BASE) is perhaps the premier productivity tool for list and other data management needs. It is a Fairware offering that is coded entirely in assembler and it is virtually flawless in its execution. In Version 2.0 it will support over 700 records per file, up to 5 custom-designed report formats and it will let you design a custom input screen.

Some of the things you can't do are file merges, subfile selection, re-ordering of a file, number crunching of any type and record insertion in mid-file. The John Johnson Utilities written for PR BASE will help with some of these missing features but not all of them. However, there are ways to get the job done if you want to work at it. Here are a few ideas.

MERGING FILES:

If you own two disk drives and a copy of John Johnson's PRB Utilities, you can use the "Copy a Group of Records" option to MERGE or INSERT records. If you don't have that program or you don't have two disk drives, try this.

Separate PR BASE data files can be merged together into a single file simply by using a sector editor utility or a disk copy utility that allows you to make copies on a user-selectable, sector by sector basis. Because PR BASE stores one record per sector, and it does not store the number of records in the file on disk anywhere, you can add or delete records literally at will. You don't have to worry about altering file header info to the correct number of records after the merge either. PRBASE initializes an index of existing records in a file each time the file is activated and in doing so counts how many sectors are used, thus how many records exist in the file. Because of this, and the fact that only one record is permitted per sector, it is a simple matter to merge or insert records.

If you use a program like Advanced Diagnostics, which has a copy buffer, the job of merging is really simple. Assume that two matching files exist, on separate disks, the first named DATA1 and the second named DATA2. You want to merge the records in DATA1 to the records on the disk with the DATA2 file. To do so, find out where the last record in DATA2 is. This can be done by adding 10 to the number of records in the file, if you know that number, and then typing ES ### where ### is the number that you have arrived at. This should put you pretty close to the end of the DATA2 file. Press Function 4 or Function 6 to go backwards or forwards until you locate the first blank screen after the last record in the file. If you are in the Advanced Diags ASCII display mode the screen will be blank. If you are in the Hex mode the screen will be filled with E5's. When you find this sector look up in the upper right corner of the screen and note what sector number you are on. Write that number down. This is where you will begin writing the merged records to.

Next, do the same thing with DATA1 so that you know what sector it ends at, and thus where you will stop copying records into the Advanced Diagnostics copy buffer from. For purposes of illustration, let's assume that both DATA1 and DATA2 end at sector 72, for a total of 62 records each. So the sector on the DATA2 disk that will have the first record from DATA1 written to it will be sector 73.

With the DATA1 disk still in DSK1, type in CR 10 36 (Copy Read, beginning at sector 10, the next 36 sectors). Press <ENTER> and the buffer will fill with the DATA1 records beginning at sector 10 and ending at sector 45. Yes, 45, not 46. The sector number indicator at the top right corner of Advanced Diagnostics will show sector 46, but that is where the copy read ended at, non-inclusive. Next, remove the DATA1 disk and insert the DATA2 disk. Now type in CW 73 36 (Copy Write, beginning at sector 73, for the next 36 sectors, the data that exists in the copy buffer). Press <ENTER>.

You now have records 10 through 45 from the DATA1 file written to sectors 73 to 108 on the DATA2 file disk. The display at the top of the screen will show sector 109. Now you must go back to the DATA1 file and get the remaining records. Insert the DATA1 disk and then type in CR 46 27 (Copy Read, beginning at sector 46, the next 27 sectors). The sector number display at the top of the screen would read sector 73 after the READ has been performed. Remove the DATA1 disk and then insert the DATA2 disk. Now type in CW 109 27 (Copy Write, beginning at sector 109, for the next 27 sectors, the data that exists in the copy buffer). Press <ENTER>.

You could have substituted the number 36 for the number 27 in the above paragraph if you wanted to be sure that all records were grabbed. Just remember that Advanced Diagnostics will write blank records to a disk as well as records that contain data. So if you "over-copy" and then write the buffer contents to disk, any records on the sectors affected will be completely overwritten.

INSERTING RECORD SPACES:

The same concept, with only slight differences, works for record space insertions also. Suppose you were entering a series of records that were already alphabetized and then you suddenly realized that you forgot one way back in the middle of the file. Rather

than just adding it to the end of the file and destroying your sequence you can easily insert the missing record by determining the record number/sector number that it should appear at. Write that number down. Load Advanced Diags and do an ES ### to find it, to verify which sector it is on. Next, use the Copy Read/Copy Write features to "move" the existing records, starting with that record number, and move them one sector higher on disk than they were. This results in your having two identical records on disk when you are done, which is the record number that you began the Copy Read at. When you are done, just boot up PRBASE and edit the first occurrence of the duplicated record, so that it contains the data from the missing record.

If your file is a large one, be careful with your record numbers though. Advanced Diags only has a 36 sector copy buffer. If you have more than 36 records to "move", you must remember to start at the end of the file first, and move the records in blocks of 36.

DEFAULT COLOR CHANGES:

You can change the default PRBASE screen and text colors of blue on white, in both the CRT and PRB programs, if you want something else to appear each time you "boot-up". To do so, simply locate the first sector for CRT:1 and/or PRB:1 on the PR BASE disk (on the disk I got from Bill Warren the desired sectors are 49 for the CRT program, byte 101 and sector 161, byte 118 for the PRB program) and then locate the string 0200074F. The number 4 is the hex color code for blue and the F is the hex color code for white. Changing it to F4 (instead of 4F) will alter the default colors to white on blue like TI-Writer. The hexidecimal color codes listed below will help you to determine other color combinations.

Transparent-0, Black-1, Medium Green-2, Light Green-3, Dark Blue-4, Light Blue-5, Dark Red-6, Cyan-7, Medium Red-8, Light Red-9, Dark Yellow-A, Light Yellow-B, Dark Green-C, Magenta-D, Gray-E, White-F.

ADDING RECORDS:

One of the few inconveniences of PR BASE is the need to wait for it to find the next unused sector each time you press "A" to add another record. When you first boot up the file PR BASE goes through each sector and indexes the first ten characters in each record and then it returns to record 1. When you press "A" to ADD a new record to your data file the program goes through each record in the file again, until it finds an unused sector. This is no big problem with small data files. But when you get a file that has several hundred records in it there is a substantial lag time while you sit there waiting for all this sequential reading of sectors to take place.

A much quicker method for getting to that first unused sector the first time you boot the data file is to press "N" then <ENTER> and then "A". This moves the disk drive's read/write head to the last record in the file by relative access because the number of the last record in the file is already under the cursor when N is pressed. Thus your "A" keypress forces a read from the last used sector rather than the first record in the file. A substantial time savings.

PR BASE V2.1:

If you don't know it already, Mike Dodd has written a modified version of PR BASE to work with the Geneve 9640 computer. In doing so he altered the way a data file is stored so that standard header information is included on the disk. This allows a PRB data disk to be duplicated by any normal disk manager.

Mike has also written a set of instructions on how to convert data files from previous PRB versions to V2.1 format. As you will discover from the instructions, it can be done with a sector editor or with Command Files in Advanced Diagnostics. Mike even provides the Advanced Diags Command Files for you. One is for SS/SD diskettes, the other for DS/SD diskettes. Here are the instructions for those who do not have Advanced Diags. The disk itself may be obtained from the club library.

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NOTES ON MIKE DODD'S RELEASE OF PRBASE - VERSION 2.1
****

INTRODUCTION:

This release of PRBASE, as modified by Mike Dodd, is intended to:

a) allow PRBASE to work on the Geneve.

b) allow both Geneve and 99/4A owners easier copying of PRBASE data disks. This version of PRBASE moves the data sectors two sectors down in the disk - what was on sector 0 now resides on sector 2. Sectors 0 and 1 are now used for storing a standard disk header, which will allow Geneve users to use the disks, and will also result in much easier copying of disks for both Geneve and 99/4A owners - now, any sector copier will work. Both the new versions of PRBASE and CREATE will work on either the Geneve 9640 or the TI-99/4A. There are no Geneve specific changes. For easy identification, both PRB and CRT display the version number as 2.1. This release may be freely distributed by individuals, BBSes, Users' Groups, and telecommunications networks (e.g. GEnie).

ON THE DISK:

One the disk are the following files:

-READTHIS-	this file
CHAR	special character set for PRB and CRT.
CRT:1 and 2	database creation program.
LOAD	Extended BASIC loader for PRB and CRT.
PRB:1 and 2	database management program.

PRBCONV-DS Advanced Diagnostics command file to convert your PRBASE data disks to the new format (see below for more information). Use this version for double sided disks.
PRBCONV-SS Above, only works for single sided disks.
UTIL1 Editor/Assembler option 5 loader for PRB and CRT.

DIRECTIONS FOR MODIFYING YOUR PRBASE DATA DISKS:

Load a sector editor.

Edit sector 0 of the PRBASE data disk to convert. Look at byte 12. Write this byte (two hex digits) down. Change it to 09 and write it back to disk.

Load Nibbler or some other selective sector disk copier.

Insert PRB data disk in drive 1, and blank initialized single or double sided, single density disk into drive 2.

Copy start sector >0000, end sector >165 for single sided, >2CD for double sided, destination start sector >0002.

Load sector editor.

Edit sector 2 of the new disk. Change byte 12 to the value you wrote down, and write the sector back out to disk.

Edit sector 1. Fill with hex 00s, and write to disk.

Edit sector 0. Change bytes:
0 - 9 ASCII: the disk name.
10 - 11 HEX: 0168 for single sided, 02D0 for double sided.
12 hex: 09 - number of sectors per track
13 - 16 ASCII: "DSK "
17 HEX: >28 - 40 tracks.
18 HEX: >01 for single sided, >02 for double sided.
19 HEX: >01 - single density.
20 - 55 HEX: 00
56 - 255 HEX: FF, to indicate all sectors are used.

Write sector 0 to disk.

Another method of generating sector 0 is to copy sector 0 from a full disk to sector 0 of the PRB data disk. It must be the same format, of course.

Another method altogether is to use Advanced Diagnostics.
Load Diags (note: if you are using a Geneve 9640, you will have to switch to your 99/4A to load Advanced Diagnostics, as it is incompatible with the Geneve).

Insert the PRBASE data disk to be converted in DSK2.

Insert the disk with the file PRBCONVERT in DSK1.

To convert a double sided disk, type COMMAND FILE DSK1.PRBCONV-DS <ENTER>

To convert a single sided disk, type COMMAND FILE DSK1.PRBCONV-SS <ENTER>

Diags will display a message instructing you to write down "this byte". It will then, after a short delay, pause with the cursor on byte 12. Write down the two hex digits, one of which will be under the cursor, the other will be after the cursor.

Diags will then proceed to convert the disk.

After it is done, it will display a message instructing you to type the byte you wrote down and press FCTN 9. The cursor will then stop on byte 12 of sector 0. Type the two hex digits and type FCTN 9.
The data disk is now converted for use with the new PRB/CRT program.

TO CREATE A NEW PRBASE DATA DISK:

The procedure is almost exactly the same. You can, in fact, use the exact same method you always have for PRB disks. However, you may want to change bytes 56 - 255 of sector 0 to >FF, to indicate that all sectors are used. Otherwise, when you attempt to copy the disk, if you select to use the bitmap, it will not copy all of the disk.

OTHER INFORMATION:

You can load the new PRB and CRT program the same way you loaded it before - either loading them directly, or by using the new LOAD or UTIL1 loaders (the old LOAD and UTIL1 files would not work). There are two changes to both PRB and CRT. The first is to use the new disk format. The second change was accomplished by moving all of the buffers used by PRB/CRT to the end of memory, and not saving to disk. This results in a considerable savings of sectors. The only other difference is that there is a loss of two sectors on your PRBASE data disks. Sorry about that - I couldn't find any other way to do it.

Please remember that the PRBASE and CREATE combination is fairware - if you use it, please send a $10 donation to William Warren.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

I can be reached via mail at Mike Dodd, 116 Richards Drive, Oliver Springs, Tenn 37840, or by phone at 615/435-1667. Questions about PRBASE that are not specific to this release should be sent to William Warren, whose address is on the title screen of both PRB and CRT.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

BBS'ing by Danny Nelson

It is time to let the TI world know that the TI-WORLD, is here!

Since the end of August of 1987, this bulletin board has been on line under the sponsorship of the LA99ers User Group. But you the members of the club and the TI world, as a whole do not know it is here or do not care. To make matters worse. The other clubs in the area and across the country are making better use of your BBS than you are.

Now I admit that we have had some problems from time to time with the BBS program. But each of the problems was and has been solved, as we found them.
Since Feb 28 of this year the TI-World BBS, has been on line without 1 crash. I think that I should tell you, we changed programs, and can now spend our time updating and improving the program rather than trying to keep it on line...

I am told that at the last meeting, there was a show of hand to the question "How many of you own a Modem?" As I understand it 90% of you raised your hands. Then you were ask "How many of you use you modem?". That is when we found that you have a piece of equipment that is very dusty and doing nothing. Only 5 or 6 of you raised your hands.

Soooooo! At the prodding, needling and friendly butt kicking of Fred Moore and Chick De Marti(Fred has been on me from the beginning.), I am going to write a monthly column to tell you about what is going on in the "WORLD OF BBS'ing. Before any of you get on me, I am not a columnist or a writer and to make matters worst, my spelling stinks to the high heavens!! So please don't get on me about misspelled words ,grammatical errors, and the like. I am just trying to get some good news to you(my beloved club) and to the TI community at large. Information about what many feel (second only to the club itself), is the one thing that will keep this TI-99/4a going for quite a few years to come

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

There are a number of types of "Modems" on the market. There is only one thing that you need to worry about if you intend to call Bulletin Board Services.

I will assume that, for this article that you already have one! The only thing that it has to be able to do,is to make a connection using your nome telephone line, between you and the BBS that you are calling at the baud rate that the BBS uses, userly 300 or 1200 bauds (some now use 2400 bauds). If you don't know how to do that call me by voice phone and I will do my best to help you!. PLEASE NOT AFTER 11:00 PM or BEFORE 8:00 AM!!! 213 755-3074.

The next thing that you will need is a "TERMINAL PROGRAM." Here again, there are as many of those as there are users to use them. Some are friendly and some very hard to use. There again, they are easy to come by but so hard to forget! Our Library has all of them for $3.00 dollars either at the club meeting or by mail. When you find the one that is best suited to you PLEASE send the author a little something in appreciation.

In another article, I will try to go into some of the terminal programs, and why you may like one over the other. For now just take my word for it you need one of the "XMODEM" types.

The other items that you will need is, 32k memory or better, a RS232 card, a Disk System of any configuration. I hope you know that you must have a telephone.

Now that you have all of these things and your phone is hooked to the modem. You Sir! or Madam! as the case may be are ready to start BBS'ing (I love it!).

At this time There are over 200, TI BBS's in this country.(that I know of.). There are 3 major TI BBS's in the Los Angeles area, plus a number of others that feature computers other than TI but have TI sections on them. To end this article for this month, I am going to give you the number of the local TI BBS's, NOT in order of importance, but by how long they have been online.

1) 99BBS 213 947-7777

The SysOp of this board is Roger Davis. The best parity is 701. The baud rates are 300 1200 2400. It has a well kept upload and download section for XMODEM. It has a TE II section that you can use to download a basic XMODEM term program which you can later use to download a better term program. Of the boards in this area, it is the only one that you can still use the TE II Cartridge on.

2) TI-WORLD 99BBS 213 755-7239

This is one of the two run by the LA99ers. The SysOp is Danny Nelson(Me). The best parity to use is 8N1 and the baud rates are 300 1200. This one also has a well kept up/download section. It also has TEXT files and tutorials on many subjects, news and information on what the club is doing, plus message base with many of the best known names in the TI-World paying regular visits. Sorry but there is no way to use the TE II on this board. This boad is UNIQUE in that the sign on Logo is in IBM ANSI Graphics. There is only one other board like it in the world (OCUG at 1 714 751-4332). A terminal program was released in April of 1988 called "TELCO", that was able to read the ANSI graphics code. That is why we put it in for you to enjoy!!

3) THE TI CLUB 213 864-2488

This the second of the boards run by the LA99ers (last but not least). Steve Chalcraft is the SysOp of this board and again the best parity is 8N1 with a baud rate of 300 1200. Downloading from this board is a SNAP. You do not have to rememner long meaningless names. Just remember the 1 or 2 digit number next to the file(s) that you want, and if you are using MASS-TRANS, you can download MULTI files at one time, without sitting there and entering a new name each time. It can't be much easier than that!

The sysops of each of these board are ready and willing to help you, not only to get started, but also with other big and little problems that you will run into while tring to learn the art of telecommuncation.

So until next month, when we will deal with "WHAT TO DO ONCE YOU ARE ON LINE", using this and the other two boards above, as the models. KEEP ON BBS'ing.

Later.....Danny The SysOp.

99er CLUB MEETINGS IN AREA

Antelope Valley TI UG: third Wednesday of month, 7:00 PM, at Palmdale Culture Center. Contact Les Merryman 805/948-1587.

El Toro 99 UG: second Saturday of month, 9:00 AM, at Mercury Savings and Loan, I-5 and Lake Forest. Contact Ken Baldwin 714/855-0480.

Los Angeles 99er UG: fourth Wednesday of month, 7:15 PM, at Torrance Library, 3031 Torrance Blvd. Contact Terrie Masters 213/271-6930.

Orange County UG: third Thursday of month, 7:00 PM, at Westminister Community Center, Westminister at Jackson. Call 714/842-0859.

Oxnard Area TI 99/4A User's Group: first Wednesday of month, 7:30 PM, at Red Baron Restaurant-Ventura Co. Airport. Call 805/984-3391.

Pomona Valley 99ers: second Tuesday of month, 7:00 PM, at Cortez Elementary School, 12750 Carissa Ave., Chino. Call 714/988-9691.

Riverside TI UG: third Thursday of month, 7:00 PM, Contact Ed Butcher 714/686-0336.

San Fernando Valley 99ers: 2nd Wed., 7:30 PM, Sherman Oaks Hospital. Contact Jim Edwards 818 248-9558.

San Gabriel Valley 99 UG: first Wednesday of month, 6:30 PM, at West Covina Public Library. Contact Tom Padilla 213/330-8240.

Tri-Valley 99ers: Contact Steve Mehr 805 379-2937

RAFFLE RAFFLE RAFFLE RAFFLE

The Club Raffle for the months of May to July is still for the Myarc 80 track Disk Controller (We have not yet raised enough to cover the cost). This is in my opinion by far the best of the three disk controllers. Used in conjunction with the Myarc Disk Manager, sector interlace can be controlled to best fit your disk drives, and the 80 track eprom allows use of 96 tpi drives that will give you 2880 sectors per disk!! This is 3/4 megabyte.

In order to induce you to buy as many tickets as possible - this is after all a fund raising activity for the Club - the price of tickets has been modified so that the more you buy the cheaper each one becomes. Remember that the more tickets you buy the greater chance you have of winnning.

In order to give our national and international members a chance to join in, each raffle goes for two or three months, so the drawing for the Myarc FDC will be at the July meeting. If you miss this raffle, your entry will be applied to the next one which will be for a ??? we don't know yet <grin>

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE, ZIP _____

1	TICKET	$2.00 _____
3	TICKETS	$5.00 _____
7	TICKETS	$10.00 _____
11	TICKETS	$15.00 _____
15	TICKETS	$20.00 _____
20	TICKETS	$25.00 _____
25	TICKETS	$30.00 _____
30	TICKETS	$35.00 _____
36	TICKETS	$40.00 _____
42	TICKETS	$45.00 _____
50	TICKETS	$50.00 _____

REMEMBER NEXT MEETING - Wednesday June 29, Torrance Public Library, 7 PM

**** CLUB OFFICERS ****

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Tom Freeman	(213) 454-1943	Fred Moore	(213) 670-4293
Vice President:		Library Assistants:	
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Secretary:		John Bohlier	(213) 323-0047
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Sales Chairman:		Hospitality Chairman:	
Gail Fair	(213) 326-6660	Myron Harms	(213) 675-3959

Membership in the LA 99ers, including subscription to Topics is $20.00 per year

LA 99er BBS PHONES:

213-755-7239 (Danny Nelson, Sysop) and 213-864-2488 (Steve Chalcraft, Sysop)

MARKETPLACE

(the marketplace is a fund raiser for the club, that is, the "profit" goes to maintain the quality of this Newsletter. In general the price listed splits the difference between cost and retail. Please help your Club.)

SPECIAL - SUPER EXTENDED BASIC by Triton - code by MG & friends 50.00
plus P&H 2.50

SPECIAL #2 - WE HAVE THREE HORIZON RAMDISK, DIFF.CONFIGS - CALL FOR PRICES

MILLERS GRAPHICS			
DISkASSEMBLER	18.50	ORPHAN CHRONICLES (PRICELESS)	9.95
ADVANCED DIAGNOSTICS	18.50	NIGHT MISSION	18.50
GK UTILITY I	10.00	SMART PROGRAMMING FOR SPRITES	6.25
GENIAL COMPUTERWARE			
XBasher (MIKE DODD)	9.00	XB:Bug (J.PETER HODDIE)	12.00
GRAM PACKER (JPH) "	9.00	REMIND ME! (JOHN JOHNSON)	12.00
PC TRANSFER (MD)	20.00	FONT PACK I (JPH)	9.00
GRAPHICS EXPANDER(JPH)	9.00		
RYTE-DATA			
GPL SETS (INCLUDING ASSEMBLER AND LINKER, 4 DISKS	50.00	COMMAND DOS (MONTY SCHMIDT)	20.00
		TECHNICAL DRIVE(BOOK BY ")	15.00
BASIC COMPILER	15.00	SUPER CLOCK SUPPORT	13.50
BYTEMASTER (R. MITCHELL)			
MG EXPLORER (UNPROTECTED)	20.00	STRINGMASTER	16.00
KRACKER FACTS (MIKE DODD, ED.)	5.00	UTILITIES DISK/DOCS (T FREEMAN)	8.00
ORPHAN SURVIVAL HNDBK(ALBRIGHT)	15.00	JOYPAINT	30.00
JOYPAINT PAL	7.50	CERTIFICATE 99	20.00
FONT WRITER II (JPH)	19.00	PRE-SCAN IT! (J.PETER HODDIE)	10.00
TPA FONTS DISKS 1 OR 2	9.50	PRINTER'S APPRENTICE (M.McCANN)	19.00
TPA AND FONTS DISK 1(SET)	26.50	TPA TOOLBOX	19.00
PICTURE-IT (RODGER MERRITT)	10.00	CLASS (SXB PROGRAM)(BILL HARMS)	10.00

MYARC PRODUCTS, INCLUDING GENEVE - check for discount prices

INSCEBOT			
TI-ARTIST	15.00	DISPLAY MASTER	12.00
TI-BASE	20.00	ARTIST EXTRAS	6.00
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EXTENDED BASIC II PLUS	72.50	INTERN (BOOK ON GPL)	16.50
128K GRAM CARD	227.50		
HARDWARE & SUPPLIES			
TEAC 55BV DSDD DRIVES	90.00	DISKETTES DSDD	.50
TECHNICAL AND BUSINESS BOOKS	5.00		
REPRINTS			
HANDY REFERENCE GUIDE	2.50	LOGO DIGEST	2.50
BEST OF NEWSLETTERS W/DISK	5.00	FORTH NOTES VOL 1-6 (2.50 EA)	10.00
BEGINNER'S FORTH NOTEBOOK	2.50	ASSEMBLY NOTES VOL 1	2.50
BACK ISSUES			
SMART PROGRAMMER MISC. SET OF 8	4.00	MICROPENDIUM	1.25

(please send your order to the CLUB address, not the Librarian, and add $1.00 per item for P & H ($2.50 for Super XB). CA residents add 6.5% tax).

LA99 LIBRARY CORNER

Copies Of all program disks will be made available to the members at the regular meetings. If you plan to obtain any disks from the library at the meeting it is best to phone or write the LIBRARIAN in advance to be sure they will be on hand. I will put your name on them.

0000A/B **LA99 DISKS LIBRARY CATALOG** JUNE 88 : #1.00

0000C/D **LA99 PROGRAMS LIBRARY CATALOG** JUNE 88 : $1.00

NEW ADDS FOR JUNE LA99 LIBRARY

The Library Committee wish to give thanks to those who donated disk to our Library this month : TICO OXNARD Users Group, Alonzo Slade

18 disks of Home Computer Magazine programs. Must own the magazine issue.

4482 **H.C.J. 1** CODEWORK, DIG DUMP, FLASH LIGHT, GENES, WEAVE. SSSD(276)

4483 **H.C.J. 2** CODEWORK, COST, EDITOR, FORM FLEX, HCJ WORD, MAKE FORM, REWEAVER, UPSETS, USE FORM, VERIFY. SSSD(316)

4484 **H.C.J. 3** ACCEPT, CAPITALS, CROSSWORD, DEMOS, EPSON DRV, GETPUT, GUITAR, IS-BASE, MADONNA, PERFECT, SMARTS. SSSD(353)

4485 **H.C.J. 4** BECK, BUBBLE, CODE WORK, GETPUT, GRID, HEAP, ISCONSTRUCTION, MENU MERGE, QUICK, REVERSAL, RODGERS, SELECT, SHELL, THOMPSON SSSD(246)

4486 **H.C.M. VOL.1 NO.6** HAMOI, BATTLE STAR(XB), CHOROPLETH, COUNTRY FAIR DERBY(B), COLOR MAPPING CRAYONS(B), N-VADER(XB), PRESCHOOL BLOCK LETTERS(B), VERBOSE(B). SSSD(220)

4487 **H.C.M. VOL.2 NO.1** ASPIC(B), SCREEN DUMP(A), KNIGHT TOUR(B), MICRO JAWS(XB), ORACLE, UP SCOPE(XB). SSSD(160)

4488 **H.C.M. VOL.2 NO.2** TERMITE(B), TEX-SCRIBE(XB), GOLD-RUSH(XB), PLOTTING ROUTINES(A), OBJECT CODE(MM), GRAPHIC.SSSD(226)

4489 **H.C.M. VOL.2 NO.3** CLOSE ENOUNTERS OF THE SIMON KIND(B), LEARNING THE ALPHABET(B), CYBER-DICE(XB), ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING RESISTANCE(B).SSSD(153)

4490 **H.C.M. VOL.2 NO.4** LIFELINE TO TITAN(XB), NIGHT BLOCKADE(B), DAISIES, CHAINLINK, STARS, TOWER.SSSD(121)

4491 **H.C.M. VOL.2 NO.5** M/M DISASSEMBLER(B-MM), MUNCHER, GRAVITY, QUINTUS(B), SAY AND SPELL(XB), SPACE JUNKET(XB), SPRITES ROW. SSSD(154)

4492 **H.C.M. VOL.2 NO.6** FIFTEEN PUZZLE(L), BOA ALLEY(B), CODE, DECODE, GIANT AND DWARFS(XB), SAVING, SPRITES, WORD WORLD(XB). SSSD(174)

4493 **H.C.M. VOL.2 NO.7** BEELINE(XB), FINDEX, GETSET, LINK LIST, LOST RUINS(B), M/M RELOCATOR(B), SHADY SPRING. SSSD(165)

4494 **H.C.M. VOL.2 NO.8** AARDVARK, VACATION, SPACE ZAPPER, TUNE GUITAR.SSSD(118)

NEW ADDS JUNE LA99 LIBRARY

4495 **H.C.M. VOL.2 NO.9** MOSAIC(L), SPELLING(SP), SWITCH A ROW, TALK OBJ, TREASURE ISLAND.SSSD(168)

4496 **H.C.M. VOL.2 NO.10** BAR GRAPHER, CASH FLOW, COUNTING FUN, JUNGLE JIM, TURTLE TEXT(L), QUESTIONS, SKIRT, SLACKS, SUCCESS, SUCSUP, SUNP.SSSD(263)

4497 **H.C.M. VOL.2 NO,11** CAMELOT, THE FLY, LIGHT, SUNP2.SSSD(89)

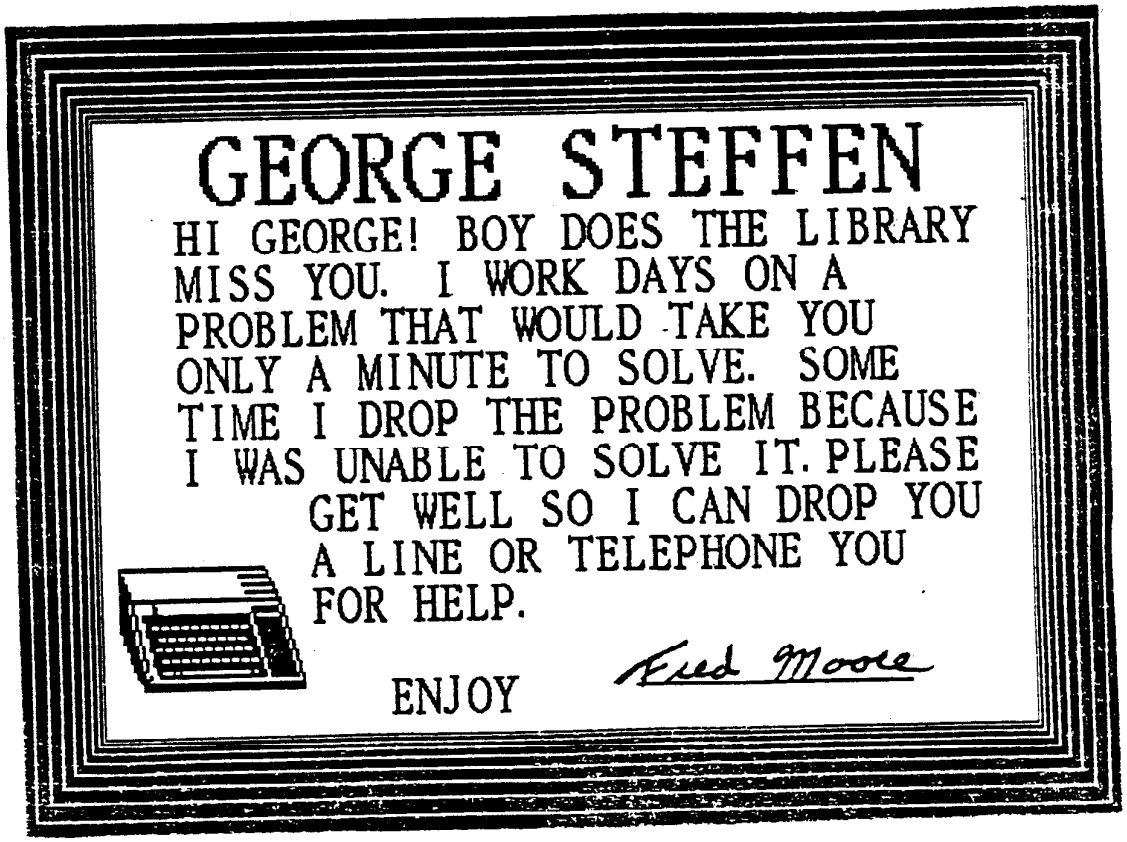
4498 **H.C.M. VOL.2 NO.12** DO-IT-AD, GRIZZLY, MAKE YOUR MARK, NUMNIB, PICO, ADVENTURE, WIZ. SSSD(241)

4499 **H.C.M. VOL.2 NO.13** AMERICAN, GUESS LETTERS, GUESS SONG, GUESS NUMBER, MONEY, ROBO, TACO MAN, TELL TIME.SSSD(164)

3023 **TAX 1988** sumitted by Alonzo Slade 5177 S. Crenshaw #3 LA 90043. For 1988 Estimate taxes for a single person who receives 26 pay periods per year. Long or short form. SSSD (85).

A new catalog disk has been completed to index all programs and disks in the LA99 Library. There are 7 catalogs : BUSINESS, EDUCATION, HOME, MUSIC, DRAWING, GAMES and UTILITY. This catalog lists Alphabetically by the above subjects with the disk number each program is on. A "D" before the number indicates that a complete disk is involved. I have included a Index list in this Newletter so you can see what this new INDEX disks looks like. Please order disk 0000C/D if you want a complete calalog $1.00. Enjoy !!

LIBRARIAN FRED MOORE 7730 EMERSON AVE. LOS ANGELES,CA 90045 213-670-4292


GEORGE STEFFEN
HI GEORGE! BOY DOES THE LIBRARY MISS YOU. I WORK DAYS ON A PROBLEM THAT WOULD TAKE YOU ONLY A MINUTE TO SOLVE. SOME TIME I DROP THE PROBLEM BECAUSE I WAS UNABLE TO SOLVE IT. PLEASE GET WELL SO I CAN DROP YOU A LINE OR TELEPHONE YOU FOR HELP.
ENJOY
Fred Moore

BUSINESS

1040 FORM	3002	FINANCIAL RATIO	3003	NUMBER COBVERSION	3001
2106 FORM	3018	FINANCIAL SHEET	3004	OFFICE DOC	4522
ACCOUNT FILE	3004	FINANCIALS	6005	OFFICE MENO'S	4522
ACCOUNTS RECEIVE	3010	FOREIGN CURRENCY	3008	OLD COIN	3019
AMORTIZATION	3010	FRACTOR INTERGER	3001	OPERATIONAL COST	3003
AMORTIZATION 2	6004	FRICTION	3018	P.E.R.T.	3010
ANNUTITIES	3009	FUZZY DECISIONS	6007	P.E.R.T. II	3007
BAR GRAPH	4512	GENERAL INVENTORY	3003	PAY	3003
BAR GRAPH II	3008	GLASS ESTIMATOR	3005	PAY CHECK 1	3009
BAR GRAPHER 2	3005	I.R.A.	6005	PAY CHECK 2	3009
BAR GRAPHER II	3004	ILLUMINATION	3007	PAYROLL CLERK	3004
BARGRAPHER	4496	INCOME AVERAGING	6002	PAYROLL PERSONNEL	3007
BID PROJECTOR	3004	INCOME AVERAGING 2	3002	PAYROLL RECORDER	3005
BILL PAYING	D3017	INSTALLEMENT PAY	3002	PERSONAL BANKER 2	3010
BONDS	3007	INTEREST PROJECT	3010	PERSONAL LOAN	4505
BREAK EVEN	3003	INTEREST PROJECT 2	3003	PERSONAL LOAN 2	4506
BUDGET MANGER	D3012	INTEREST PROJECTOR	3002	PERT/C.P.M.	3018
BUSINESS FORECAST	3006	INTEREST/DEPRECIAT	3004	PIG FEEDER ANALY	3007
C.P.M.	3001	INVENTORY CONTROL	3006	PLOT AND SAVE	3006
CASH	4496	INVEST	3002	PORTFOLIO	3010
CASH ASSET	4528	INVEST 2	3009	PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS	3005
CASH ASSETS	3006	INVESTMENT	3004	PRIORTIES	4514
CHECK LEDGER	3006	INVESTMENT CAL	3003	PROPERTY FILE	6005
CHECKBOOK	3001	INVESTMENT VALUE	3002	RECEIPT EXPENSE	3001
CLERK SYSTEM	6006	INVESTMENTS	3018	RECEIPT EXPENSE 1	3009
COLUMNAR PAD	3003	INVESTMENTS 2	6005	RECEIPTS	3018
COMPARE	3002	INVESTOR	3004	RECESSION	3003
COMPOUND INTEREST	3005	INVOICE	D3016	RECORD FILE	3003
COST CALC	3006	IRA COMPARISION	3010	RECORD KEEPING	3018
COST EFFECTOR	3004	ITEMITED DEDUCTION	3004	RECORD PLUS	D3015
COSTING	3003	LAMB SORTING	3007	RECORDS	3002
CURRENCY	4513	LAW CASE RETRIEVAL	3007	RULE OF 78	5042
DEBT CALCULATOR	4535	LE BON MOT	3007	RUN DAY VIEW	4509
DECISIONS	3002	LEASE SQUARE	5012	SALES ANALYSIS	3008
DECSION MAKING	3002	LEDGER	D3021	SALES SLIP	4519
DEDUCTIONS	3002	LIFE CYCLE COST	3005	SANDWITCH SHOP	3001
DEPRECIATION	3002	LINEAR REGRESSION	3019	SAVING/LOANS ANALY	6006
DEPRIATION ESTATE	3010	LINEAR REGRESSION2	3001	STAGECOAST PROBLEM	3008
DERIVATION	3001	LOAN ACCOUNT	6006	STATEMENT	3009
EE BONDMASTER	3013	LOAN AMORTIZATION	4512	STATEMENT 2	3018
EMPLOYEE PAY CHECK	3003	LOAN CALCULATOR	3006	STATEMENT 3	4528
ESTATE	3001	LOAN CALCULATOR 2	4505	STATEMENT 4	4529
ESTIMATED TAX	3006	LOAN PACKAGE	3006	STATEMENT ANALYSIS	3003
ESTIMATED TAX 88	D3023	LOAN TREND ANALY	3003	STATISTICS 3	4529
EVACU PAD UPDATE	4508	LOAN XB CALC	4523	STOCK ANALYSIS	4528
EXPENDITURE	3004	LOANS	3010	STOCK AVERAGES	3006
EXPENSE JOURNAL	3005	MARKET	4531	STOCK CHART	4528
EXPENSE REPORT	3009	MARKET DATA	4523	STOCK CHART 2	4528
FAST TRAN	D3011	MARKET MADNESS	4504	STOCK COMMISSION	3004
FINANCE	3008	MESSAGE GRAPHS	3007	STOCK DEVIATION	4529
FINANCE MATH	3018	MINI INFO STATS	3005	STOCK INFO	4512
FINANCIAL MATH	3001	MONEY MONEY	D3022	STOCK LISTER	3005
FINANCIAL MATH 2	3009	MORTAGE	4528	STOCK MARKET	3008
FINANCIAL PLAN	3010	NANO PROCESSOR	4510	STOCK MARKET 2	3019
FINANCIAL PLANNING	3003	NITROGEN NEEDS	3007	STOCK MARKET 3	4528

BUSINESS

STOCK RECORD	3001	STOCKS RECORDS	3010	TIME PAYMENT	3006
STOCK RECORD 2	3018	TAX	6005	TINY PLAN	3007
STOCK RECORD PRK	3009	TAX 1986	D3014	TRAVEL EXPENSE	3007
STOCK TRANSACTIONS	3002	TAX 1988	D3023	TREND LINE ANALY	3003
STOCK TREND	3001	TAX DEDUCTION	4504	WEAVING CALCULATOR	3007
STOCK TREND 2	3018	TAX DEDUCTIUN 2	4507	YEAR RECORD	4514
STOCKS 1	3009	TAXMAN	3004		

(301) 340-9617

CompuServe ID:

76703,603

Date: 16 17 May 1988
Reply To: POB 4170
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND
20850

Ms. Terrie Masters
c/o L.A. 99ers Computer Group POB 67A79
Los Angeles, California 90067

Dear Terrie:

Thanks for the award of a "gray hat." I treasure these accolades, since members of TIFORUM (command GO TIFORUM for CompuServe members) get a kick out of them even when they are couched in negative terms.

However, please pass on to your readers via this letter that I am solely responsible for scheduling on TIFORUM. Cynthia Becker is a dear person, and should not be saddled with "blame" for our 9PM (EST) Sunday COnferences. Yes, she made suggestions, but suggestions are accepted from all over. I hope you will also suggest future featured guests. TIFORUM SYSOPS & EMB can be reached on several services. We have missed you on the Sunday conferences on the TIFORUM you are commenting on. We need you and your members participation.

For the record, Terrie: Jim Horn, SYSOPS and EMB of the TIFORUM & the predecessor section on Stan Veit's board have been running conferences from time to time on Monday through Sunday, any time we can gather a crowd of the faithful, sometimes as few as two, since 1981.

Terrie, I have been told by members and SYSOPS that there is no conflict, in spite of initial reservations. You are editorializing about an environment where any paying customer is free to express an opinion, and often does, telling me and others we missed the mark. SYSOPing is a humbling experience if anything. Therefore, if you or any other member of LA 99ers would like to join us on a COnference, if only to chew me out, please feel free to do so. Should you not desire to miss a Sunday conference elsewhere, we also have a conference on Tuesday evening, 10 EST. If you do not feel like that, I certainly hope that you and your friends are over at Scott's or Jeff's or Blayne's place for as long as you can afford it. Just a few of your members could double the attendance at the conferences! Our SYSOPS suggest several share COnferencing costs at a friend's house. It makes for a convivial evening, all for pennies. There is ample time to punch in all the witty remarks such friendly gatherings generate. This is a useful extension of the user group concept.

Sincerely,

TIFORUM

Jim Horn
TIFORUM Administrator

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IN AN EFFORT to HOLD DOWN Postage costs. WE will mail TWO ISSUES EVERY OTHER Month-

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